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States of the Union that we have held | next? our heads in shame, and in the hope they would not be pushed to a final conclusion, have carefully foreborne comment. But the patience of the people day morning, and the fillibustering to is exhausted, and we feel called upon at | stave off the consideration of Arkansas last to enter a solemn protest against affairs was successful up to four o'clock this dangerous toying with their inter- yesterday afternoon, when a motion to ests-with their most important inter- adjourn to Saturday was carried, and, ests by the house and senate. Nothing after a continuous session of twenty-nine in the way of plan or policy was ever in | hours, during which the members had this State better advertised, more plainly neither sleep nor regular meals, the discussed, or generally acquiesced in house adjourned. In the senate a report than the funding bill, which was the from the judiciary committee was repivotal measure of the late ad- ceived favorable to the removal of the ministration. Passed by the last political disabilities of Robert W. Johnlegislature, and made the chief sub- son, of Arkansas; James W. Mar.es, of ject of a campaign and of newspaper comment throughout the State, Governor Brown carried it out in good faith, mittee on commerce to authorize approand under the management of Comp- priations to be expended in the improvetroller Burch made for us a clean bill, wherein, for the first time since 1861, we could read our financial condition and provement and Hennepin canal. The know what we had to meet of princi- expiration of the morning hour barred pal and interest to satisfy our legitimate | its consideration. The bill providing for pal and interest to satisfy our legitimate and regulating the counting of the vote for President and Vice President was State. This act, thus enforced, and ac- next taken up, discussed, several capted by our bondholders in good faith, amendments suggested, but no other reit is now sought in mere wantonness, in a spirit of personal spleen and prejudice to revoke and to substitute for it one of three bills, now on their passage, either of which is a death-blow at the fair name and fame of Tennessee since they are carefully framed to ex-And most humiliating to re- special to the Appeal member, this is proposed by a Demowere elected to their places by the same voters who from Shelby to Car er had sustained the admirable financial policy of John C. Brown. It cannot be that journment. Rejected. The senate bill creating the county of Wisdom passed four years sustained that gentleman stultified themselves when they elected Porter, especially in view of their soldollars, rejected; to protect married emnly passed resolutions to sustain the women in the possession of personalty, ter, himself, in his message, regarding in Giles county praying for the abolish-the State credit as of primary import-ment of the office of State superinface of his warning, in the teeth tion of the bureau of agriculture statisof the resolutions of the Democratic ties and mines; by Mr. Pollard, a bill and that pledged the party to the main- Mr. Cooper, a bill to extend the time of

clude the payment of interest. the one hundred thousand men who for credit of the State. No. Governor Porance, warned the legislature that it must be maintained. And yet, in the State convention which indorsed Governor Brown's administration, tenance of the State credit, we have petty, splenetic resolutions providing tor payment only of the current expenses of the State, and still others for payment of current expenses and so much issue bonds or borrow money to furnish supplies for said county. Mathes, Orr and Taylor were appointed on a joint for payment only of the current expensof the interest as can be after the exhaustion of the annual collections from a rate of taxation carefully calculated the peace of Chattanoogs and other into do that and no more. Never in the history of Tennessee were the interests of the State so absurdly tampered with, or the strength of a dominant party so recklessly jeopardized. And this is not all. In face of the solemn remonstrance of the commercial, which is the largest tax-paying and the most flourishing of a time interests of the State, the house yeverday repealed the conventional rate of interest act which here in Memphis, as well as in Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga has been found an essential to to do that and no more. Never in the corporated towns, was concurred in. nooga has been found an essential to growtn and prosperity-as if it were rect, but they are as much so as five not bad enough that these communities | years' experience in the affairs of this are laboring for growth despite a constitution that is a monument of reproach to every citizen in the State. Mer- before you, if errors exist it will be easy chants, bankers, mechanics and busi- to detect them when subjected to an ness men generally are asking, what does the legislature mean by thus striking at our best interests, in spite of the party pledges on which its members were elected? Why, they ask, will the legislature thus cripple us in credit and capital? Is it merely to aggravate the stagnation in business brought about by Grant's impolicy? We cannot believe it, and yet we are at a loss to account for it. Never did legislative body rush on so blindly from bad to worse, as if intent upon the ruin of the State they were elected to protect and defend. But, besides these blows at the State credit, and this measure to drive capital out of the State, we are threatened with another bill as stupidly begotten, having for its object the abolition of the office of superintendent of public instruction-a stab evidently at the public sch. ol system, which has proven so admirable an aid in the labors of our immigration agent, encouraging intending emigrants in Europe to believe that at least in respect of public education we | or less of funding. are equal to the most favored States of the Union. Thus, we are not only to be branded on the marts of Europe and the

THE LEGISLATURE.

We do not like to complain, but the shortcomings, and, let us say it mildly, the recognity of the legislature in pure.

The Legislature is unasimously by the general council who serve the Male an amount of warrants equal to or larger than the amount now outstanding and thus reduce the sum to be active months, but the sum of \$2,000,416 interest and expense, and the perversity of the legislature in pur- advisement what a member thinks is a \$15,100 or the douting debt has to be paid, suing a course plainly inimical to the better charter-perhaps of his own best interests of the people of the State making. But space fails us to-day. demands at our hands even a tardy re- Besides, we confess ourselves at a monstrance. Both houses have, in- loss to characterize these fearful and unduced thereto by something akin deserved blows at the brave old comto what the superintendent of the monwealth so long the prey of conteninsane asylum would call passional tious and bickerings, and so much emotion, pursued the public credit as if in need of healthful repose and en-Ex-Governor John C. Brown was the lightened aid in legislation. We look embodiment of the honor of the State back and recount them in utter smaze-(as he was during his administration), ment, that they could be levelled by a warrants which ought to be pard. and it was the right thing to kill it, to body of our own political faith murder it barbarously and wantonly. and of our own choosing. The people Some of the resolutions and bills intro- of Shelby defied and our bar insulted, duced for this purpose have been so bald | the State credit made a plaything, the of any other purpose than the infliction of integrity of our school system threats blow at a policy that had elevated ened, and our standing invitation to Tennessee to a front rank among the foreign capital to be repealed! What

CONGRESSIONAL. The house was still in session yesterment of the mouth of the Mississippi, and connecting that river with the lakes by means of the Fox and Wisconsin imsult was reached.

NASHVILLE.

Proceedings of the Legislature Yesterday-Treasurer Morrow's Estimate for 1875 and 1876,

NASHVILLE, February 25.-In the third reading, fixing the compensation passed In the house a petition from a grange

tendent of public instruction. By Mr. Cummins, a bill dispensing with the bureau of agriculture, and the substituto allow Houston county to issue bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars procure supplies for her citizens; by the payment of the taxes of 1874 until November, 1875; by Mr. West, a bill allowing any county in the State to committee to investigate the Bank of l'ennessee. The senate amendment to the bill allowing additional justices of

that the estimates are absolutely coroffice, and a desire to aid your honorable members in arriving at the facts, enable me to present. Now that the facts are itemized examination. Very respectful-State Treasuer.

Whole number of bonds registered and funded to December 20, 1874 (see p. 183 comptroller's report)......\$23 456,400 Old East Tennessee University bonds 396,000 223,852,400

oller's report).

Bonds to be registered and funded

and Man. railroad 150,000 Deduct pure'se money Tenn.

Leaving for the State to pay on...\$21,578.4/4 Add school fund 6 per cent. certificate 2,512,600 Total interest-bearing debt on which the State is to pay 2.........\$25,881,504

less of these bonds for registration and ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

the Union. Thus, we are not only to be	Interest on \$23,890,904 (a part at 5 per cent.)			
Union as utterly without honor; as a Democratic State going back on Democratic pledged faith; as a program and so obtuse			Pag.	Estim'te for
to hid for the idle capital of	State prosecutions	\$195,516	5217,622	\$150,00
a bremium of four per	"Judicial salaries Executive salaries	Est. at	presu't	110,00
cent, more than what used to be the			Bill Or	11,2
cent., more than what hat are so steeped.	Cupital expenses Executive expenses	9,000	5,196	5,00 9,00
legal rate of interest, but are so steeped,	Library expenses		all landsome	1,78
stupefied and overcome by that ignor-	Sup court expenses.	5,100	1,500	1,00
since as to be declared enemies of the	Tax aggregates	Carried Sances		6,0
public schools, the only means of gen-	Officers of penit'nt'ry Legislative expenses		6,972	45,00
and and whitenment besides the press. But	Pop. gov's proclam's	2,000		12.76
state is not all. The bar of Memphis, in-	Convicts to pentt'n'y	21,325	27,579	21,7
foriar in no respect to the legislature,	Adj-gen. 4 sec. to gov.		- commercial contract	26.0
and certainly well advised of its own	Blind school		33,9.9	25.00
needs, supported by the general voice of	ins. Hos., Mid. Tenn.		51,966	45,0 50.0
the People and by the Ledger, and	Att'y-gen, & reporter			3,0
Avalanche, as well as the APPEAL, re-	Loan set due July, 75			65,00
quested as it has a right to demand,	Arresting fugitives.	1,750	7,982	4.7
quested as it has a right to season	Attorneys' fees		7,552	3.0
that our courts remain as they are, not	Land offices		1,530	Đ
one of them in the least to be impaired	Pub. printing - jour-		8,230	4.0
of their powers or value to the commu-	nals.acts&job work	Same		12,5
nite and with what result? Did	Heiskell's rep , 4 vols. Spenser Hunt fund			9,2
the legislature obedient to that	Mis. items, low gat ate			3,0
et stay its action in the				9001 75

6 Supreme judges, cost per month \$2,007 00 1 Chancellors, cost per month 2,00 20 16 Ctrcutt judges, cost per month 3,355 25 Criminal judges, cost per month 55 00 2 Criminal judges, cost per month 55 00 1 Law judge, cost per monto 20 25 Total per month This item is placed at 50 000 because it is apposed the contracts made will require this am, even if work is st pied, and that the slance of the appropriation undrawn

How this sum is to be reduced I canni see; while to it should be added the outstanding the taxes sment for for railway

orty cents on this sum will rivilege tax: average of two lerks of courts, banks, insu-tsentianeous sources........... of 1874 (gross) proper proper the Comptroller reports

It will be observed that if we can collect the \$1,585,900 out of the levy for 1875 (which inclines the tax on railroads), and as much as clindes the tax on railroads, and as much as \$858,406 of arrearages, within the ensuing tweive months, during which the expenditure is to be made, then we should fall short of paying all outstanding claims against the treasury for one year \$20,365, but would have enough to pay all except the outstanding warrant account. And since the repeal of the law maxing the interest a preferred claim, the warrants must be paid. One fact must not be test sight of, in providing means to pay our liabilities. Our collections are so uncertain that the taxes levied for any one year, to meet the expenses of that year, do not reach the treasury, except in about the proportion of sixty per cent, during the year for which the levy is made, and the remainder (at all collectable within the next two or three an only be met by excessive levies or by mporary loans. To illustrate: Of the tax on real estate and. personal property levied for 1873, and which should have been in band in time, at least, to pay the January, 1875, interest, only thirty-five pur cent, has been collected up to the pro-

dred thousand deliais been collected, and much of this in warrants. So that when the January interest became due, had it all been presented at midurity, it would have re-quired the raising of, say \$500,000 by temporary If it be true, as claimed by railroad gentle-If it be true, as claimed by railroad gentle-men, that owing to the provisions of their charters, their property cannot be subjected for this year to taxation, or if a resort to the courts is had, as is certain to be the case, then the deficit in our assets (by reason of a failure to get this railroad tax) becomes still greater when calculated on the forty cents basis. ESTIMATE ON BASIS OF SIXTY CENTS. sum to be raised as before.....\$2,653,591

1,734,000 Miscellaneous items.... 105,000 discellaneous items. 5,000 ollectable arrea-ages, estimated at 838,406

53,003,406

Now, if all collections can be made within

THE CAPTURED COTTON.

Value in Money Back to its Owners-Is the Fund Bealty in the Treasury?

WASHINGTON, February 19 -The proceeds of cotion seized after the close of the war by the Federal authorities were paid into the treasury, not, however, unthey had undergone a considerable shrinkage. The courts have declared that these seizures were illegal, and that 2.130,000 the net proceeds of this cotton should be | made certain that Beecher and Tilton paid over to the rightful owners thereof. Congress has not only passed the necesed the secretary of the treasury to pay over this money. Yet both Boutwell stories he spread against Beecher he make a great financial showing, and to in the way of business, so much lying do this they have not scrupled to refuse for so much money in dollars and cents. payment, under one pretext or another, just claims which have been fully proven. The tenacity with which they have clung to this cotton fund, which loes not belong to the treasury, leads to the suspicion that it exists only in name, the money havmatter is referred to now, as Attorney-General Williams is urging legislation which will tend to obliterate this fund and place it beyond the reach of rightful claimants. Indeed, if his recommendations prevail, it will be even less accessible than the French spoliation fund, which has a second generation of claimants. Soon the fact will be lost sight of that this money does not belong to the government at all, although the records of congress will show that two secretaries of the treasury have been especially directed to pay it over to these to whom it does belong. If, as alleged, a cotton bureau ring exists here, it is evident these officials must have been in collusion with it. No such Beecher did not know, contended coun- sonages will remain inexplicable and suspicion taints the present secretary,

Wm. Rush, an engineer on the Mississippi Central railroad, was stepping from his engine on Monday night, near Fort Jefferson, when he fell in such a way that the wheels of the tender passed over one leg, severing it from his body.

BEECHER

Continuance of the Speech of General Tracey-Foreshadowing of What the Line of Defense Will Be.

Review of the Trouble from Defendant's Standpoint-A Plea Well Put for its Purpose-Witnesses Next in Order.

The Case as it was Left by the Plaintiff -A Series of Surprises and Stagey Scenes-Plymouth Kisses-Mrs. Moulton's Testimony.

NEW YORK, February 25 -The Tilton-

Beecher suit was continued this morn-

ing in the Brooklyn courtroom, which,

as on previous days, was packed. The parties to the suit were all present, but

Jeneral Tracey was somewhat late.

Shortly after he entered the courtroom he continued his opening address for the defendant. He said that the charge in this case was adultery, and the burden of proof lay with the prosecution. It was not for the defendant to prove his innocence but for the other side to prove his guilt. They knew how difficult it was for any person charged with the commission of this offense to prove his innocence by denying it on the witnessstand. When he is accused of that offense all he can do is to give denial of it and bring his previous good character to bear upon it. These parties had been acquainted for twenty years, and during that time this lady was the wife of Theodore Tilton, a member of the church, and her husband and pastor, up to four years ago, were warmest friends. He visited their home at Tilton's request during that time, and there was not the slightest evidence to show that defendant was guilty of the offense imputed to him. There was not the slightest evidence either to connect the offense with this white-souled woman of having criminal intercourse with her pastor. You will remember, gentlemen, the story told bythis woman, reeking from the dens of pollution—Kate Carie, or ran a steady current of assertion that Kate Smith, as she called herself—the plaintiff had suffered grievous injuwho swore that she saw the plaintiff's ry from the defendant. But this did not kissed Mr. Beecher directly upon his kissed Mr. Beecher directly upon his wife sitting on the lap of her pastor, and heard him say, "Elizabeth, how do you feel?" and her reply of "Dear father, I feel so so." The audience here burst into laughter, in which Beecher and his wife joined. When the laughter had subsided Mr. Tracey continued. And now, gentlemen, you will remem-ber the story told by Mrs. Tilton's brother, when on one occasion he went | than the generalities that characterized which the levy is made, and the remainder (at into the parlor, at the time he didn't so much of that which went before, rears, so that defects will always occur, and know Mrs. Tilton was moving rapidly.

This is the state of the case at the presaway with her face ficshed, Mr. Beecher | ent moment, but it will not astonish room but in the parlor of the house. This case stood entirely aloof from that lated so far, and though that version is sort of evidence, which is relied upon to a dark and grievous one, all careful prove the offense true. There were oral confessions, but these came only from one family, that of Moulton, for the council would include in that family in the extraordinary developments being Theo. Tilton. The only evidence given as to the confessions of Mr. Beecher was by Moulton, his wife and the plaintiff in the action. There was another man whom they had omitted to call in the case, and the reason they did not do so, was because they were afraid his testimony would be blasted. The counsel submitted that through the whole of the trial nothing was adduced to prove the criminality of the defendant, and the whole matter was cooked by the fertile brain of the plaintiff in this action. In regard to the importance of oral confessions of evidence counsel said his colleague, Judge Porter, would read a few quotations from legal authorities, and Mr. Porter did so. Gen-eral Tracey then continued reading his address: "We said we shall produce witnesses whose character you shall not doubt, who shall repeat accurately what they have heard, and who are influenced | den ought of sight. He appears to have by no motive but to tell the whole truth avoided those who believed in him and and nothing but the truth. Admissions of oral confessions are always unreliable, for it was easy to see how men relating what another party had said were liable to be misunderstood. There was another difficulty about the matter, and that was to report accurately what occurred and the language used on which the evidence is based. was not unambiguous-all these rules should, therefore, be carefully observed. He would show the jury that the witnesses for the prosecution were not to be believed, and that they still had the strongest motives for fastening gulit on the defendant. Back to the point, when Tilton told Bowen that is not only remarkable, but it is posi-Becher was guilty of making unhandsome propositions to his wite, this, said counsel, was done to prevent Bowen uniting with Beecher against Tilton. The latter was only seeking to save his contracts with Bowen. Bowen had no objection to join Tilton in war against Beecher, provided he could do so safely. The letter demanding Beecher's resignation was sent, and Beecher's reply to Bowen was, "Bowen, what does this mean? This man is mad," and he thereupon told Bowen of of all grades of feeling and sentiment Tilton's former life. Bowen having could not unite against him, he hastened to discharge him, as was told here by sary legislation, but has expressly direct- plaintiff himself. Bowen then told Tilton that if he ever made public the Total bonded debt when funded and Richardson managed to evade the law, and under Secretary Bristowclaimants are faring no better. It has been against Beecher he would cashier him. This, said counsel, was conspiracy by Tilton and Bowen and weapons have been placed in their ants are faring no better. It has been the policy of the Radicals to endeavor to the policy of the Radicals to endeavor to and dipped out. This gentleman done, wound those who gave them. Secrets This was done to dwarf the growing progress of the Christian Union and advance the cause of the Independent. The counsel interrupted his address here, and Judge Porter quoted from legal authorities in regard to the law of conspiracy. This plaintiff, ing been diverted into other channels. That is something we cannot know with certainty, however, until their is a change of administration. The rance of the letter demanding that Mr. Beecher should leave his pulpit, then I could not ask you to believe the plaintiff even against him. But Bowen backed out early; he did not want to go any further in that path; and Tilton was forced to seek another friend. After the letter of December 26, 1870, Beecher saw Bowen and convinced him of his innocence and the falsity of Tilton's stories, and Bowen retracted his utterances, and during December 26th, 27th, 28th and

ton. The Mephistopheles at Tilton's elbow suggested that as Mrs. Tilton was lying aick that was a good opportunity man who they believe to be both wicked to secure her signature to a written con-fession implicating Beecher. Mr. Til-ton acted upon this suggestion. He and despise, and while acting as counand he could present himself as an cey said, at the time when he became underwent an examination such as known to Beecher, was a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, one of the most prominent and respecta-ble firms in the city of Brook-lyn. This firm, like many others tally and physically, for the ordeal, that lyn. This firm, like many others which had dealings with the customhouse, need a man who could secure favorable legislation, and could serve the | he subjected to a severe mental test, but house to advantage in case of difficulty his affections were torn by the death of with the government. Moulton was the member of this firm who occupied this under this affliction he maintained under this affliction he ma position. To succed in his work it was necessary for him to have friends in high | his testimony before giving way to natplaces who found influence with the ural grief. The plaintiff also endured a newspaper press. Tilton, whom he had severe trial, and, though of a softer and known from boyhood, was such a friend. more intellectual calibre, he also ecn-

PLAINTIFF.

THE CASE AS IT WAS LEFT BY THE another witness-the most important New York Herald. The trial so far has been one of constant surprises. The dispute about the judge who should preside foreshadowed with an air of truth and sincerity that the bitter contest that was to follow, and is unexpected. It is a remarkable exhiwhen the jury had been selected and the first witness called the fight began. and forms a striking feature in the high-Moulton's and Tilton's examinations extended over many days, and the line of evidence embraced a wide field. Both of these men gave asserted facts and engaged in long debates about the principles of theology, the ethics of law, the peculiarities of literature, and they gave their individual opinions about many men and many things, Still, all through Beecher kissed him, and that he endurthe attenuated string of testimouy there give the public sufficient ground to form a settled opinion, and it was only when new witnesses appeared that the trial took familiar form and scope. During the caressingly upon Mr. Moulton's shoulder; past week direct assertion of alleged and from a question put to Mrs. Moulfacts has taken the place of the mystifying evidence given during the first six weeks of the proceedings, and we are now getting something more also Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, were lar quatrain: Only one side of the story is being reminds will wait, as the jury must, until made regarding the habits and actions of the principal actors in the scandal. We find that a man who had for many years occupied the position of a moral teacher and counsellor of others was himself accustomed to take counsel of those who proved to be weak and unfitted to give it. We see him relying

upon men confessedly his mental inpressive demonstrations; and his examferiors in the hour of tribulation and danger, and placing more confidence in the temporary shifts and schemes of these unstable men than in the right-eousness of his cause and the purity of his life. Instead of confronting the Plymouth church. The kissing all around, inculcated by the pastor in scandal in a bold and defiant manner, highly gratifying to many of the mem-bers, especially the old maids; while the the superior bliss of pious kissing. The embrace, and giving money in hopes that the skeleton might thereby be hidrelied upon those who are now seeking to destroy him. A more astonishing the competition at the next annual vendue more productive than ever. revelation has never been made. Even while he was running after his so-called friend he was giving range to calumny, for we are told that officers of his church began to think that he had committed theft. It is a sickening revelation, and it is painful to find a man possessing genius and a high order of intellect so feebly fighting for his reputation. Then, again, the trial has been a source of still more wonderment. If the stories that have been told in court are true, the condition and phase of society in which these people lived and had their being tively incredible. The looseness of religious doctrine, avowed or asserted, the warped views of the common duties of life, the heartburning and hatred, the foolish mental jealousy and bitter envy, the shallow quarrels and disputes, all go to make up a chapter that is all the more distressing breause it is not all fiction. The actors seem to have lived unreal lives, and conducted themselves in a way before unknown in civilized and christian'communities. Men and women have communed with each other, and unsettled their own moral convictions by the contact. Women of very questionable character have been taken by husbands into the sacred precipcts of their domestic homes and the pure presence of their wives. These women have have been confessed to people wholly unfitted to have cognizance of them and counsel has been asked of demagogues and visionary people, who had no common sympathy or bond with those seeking such advice. Letters have been written and expressions used never before dreamed of, so that the literature of this case has become unique and sensadenunciation uttered the next; forgiveonly to be taken back and broken.

New York Times. Considering the Beecher trial from a somewhat unusual standpoint, one of its most interesting features is the extraordinary display of legal tactics made by the counsel on both sides. It is apparent that the defense have up to the present been fully apprised of the character of the testimony to be given by each witness, with possibly the exception of Mrs. Moulton. This fact was sufficiently indicated when Richards, the brother of tional in the extreme. Violent friendship | Mrs. Tilton, alluded to his painful posi-has been expressed one day, and fierce | tion, and Mr. Evarts contemptuously said, "We know your position, and will ness has been granted and peace declared | show it before we are through," and by other questions asked during the cross-Language has been used in these letters examination of Moulton, Tilton, and that appears childish and wicked. Mr. Beil. On the part of the plaintiff's Words of love the most extravagant counsel there has been from the start a have been uttered, humility and contri- studied and partially-successful effort to tion has been confessed, paradoxes of produce dramatic effect in addition to the most extraordinary nature have eliciting the mere testimony of the wit- Death of one of Booth's Accomplices in been asserted; in fact, the dramatis per-When Judge Morris, in his song in this wonderful drama of real life opening, reiterated over and over the seemed to be modeled after a fashion | consecutive history of the case, empirapeculiarly and exclusively their own. sizing in every possible way the bare Nothing like it was ever known before, and repulsive charge itself, he did so 29th the defendant had no interview and the revelations thus made sicken with a view to effect. Moulton with Tilton or his wife in regard to how the heart and bewilder the mind of ormuch the husband knew of their inti- dinary men. No matter what the re- fore Tilton was, to make effect, land, on Sunday night last. It macy; and counsel submitted that this suit of the present trial may be, the by reason of his extraordinary cool- will be remembered that Spangler was was not the action of a guilty man. Mr. | written thoughts of the principal persel, what the charge was on which he was astounding. The guilt or innocence of all the cotton claims in the treasury be transferred to the court of claims, and the suggestion is certainly a good one.

The suggestion is certainly a good one.

The defendant stands wholly apart and distinct when these letters are considered. That sane men or women could was had at Moulton's house on the write as these people seem to do is however. He has recommended that asked to quit his pulpit when he read the defendant stands wholly apart and in a loud tone of voice lest he should by military commission for the assassinthe suggestion is certainly a good one. At present claimants have no showing.

Was had at Moulton's house on the write as these people seem to do is sarcely credible, yet such appears to be Tilton's examination for dramatic effect.

The feeling and the f learned of the foolish act of his friend the fact, and as the record of human Richards testified against his own sister him. Harold, Atzerott, Payne in sending the letter to Beecher, and said that Bowen could leave him alone to support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. From the support the charge which he (Tilton) ordinary run of such literature. the distriction of the course of the course

told him a story against Beecher his wife | ridiculous and inane expressions crowd | should be occupied until the hour for ad- returned to Baltimore, as did Spangler is wearied and disgusted. Then again we have other revelations in this trial. journment arrived, and the same conat all, comprehended. If she had an spoken of and a desire for death mani-idea that it in any way did a wrong to fested. Vengeance is threatened and he fully comprehends the legal ways Beecher she believed that it would ultimately be the best for him and for all
concerned. Mr. Tracy then asked "Who
and what was Francis D. Moulton?"
He went on to say that he was a man
eminently qualified to play the part he
bad taken in this conspiracy. The jury had taken in this conspiracy. The jury has seen him upon the stand and know his coclness and plausibility. As he himself had confessed, he was a heathen, of the accessories and situations are gaudy apparel, daily sit in a seat behind novel and unreal, and the life lived by Mrs. Tilton. During the examination these people must have been abnormal of Mrs. Moulton these persons giggled and false in the extreme. The and snickered and endeavored to blush angel of light, and he had so appeared to B echer. Mr. Moulton, General Traseriously considered. Their absence in never befell a witness before. He was the future would not be regretted. And led through a course of questioning that | if an action of ejectment should also be commenced against the loungers and politicians who crowd the space allotted the counsel and reporters, it would be he left the witness chair unshaken and most beneficial. apparently triumphant. Not only was

THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Names and Political Complexions o Senators-Contested Seats in the House.

COMPLEXION OF THE SENATE. trived to fill his part and carry on the The senatorial elections having been burden of the trial. Now we have completed by the choice of a senator from Minnesota, there is presented hereone that has appeared—and, though a woman, naturally shrinking from the enforced publicity and embarrassment with a list of the members of the senate as it will be constituted in the forty-forth congress. In stating the politics of her painful position, she told a story of the senators distinction has been made between these Republicans who have been conspicuous as thick-and-thin supis unexpected. It is a remarkable exhibition that is made by these witnesses, porters of the administration of President Grant, or have been elected recently as such, and those who have been equally conspicuous as opponents of extreme partisan measures, or who have been elected recently by aid of Democratic votes, and with the understanding that The testimony in the great Brooklyn trial reveals a singular proneness to givtheir course in the senate will be goving and receiving personal endearments among certain prominent actors in the erned by moderation in the presence of party issues. The first are classified as scandal. Mr. Tilton swears that Mr. Badical Republicans and the last as Moderate Republicans. A vacancy exed it, even after he knew that Mr. ists in the Louisiana delegation. The senate will meet in extraordinary session March 4th next.

State. Senator. ties. Expires.
Alabama George Goldthwite Deim. IST
George E. Spencer Rad. Rep. IST
Arkansas Powell Clayton Rad. Rep. IST
Stephen W. Dorsey Rad. Rep. IST
Colifornia Aaron A. Sargent Rad. Rep. IST
Newton Booth Ind. ISSI
ConnecticutOrris S. Ferry Mod.Rep. IST
Wm. W. Eafon Deim. ISSI
Delaware Kil Sautsbury Dem. IST confession of guilt and threat of self-murder. Mr. Beecher is represented on several occasions as laying his hand ton by Mr. Beecher's counsel, it would seem that an attempt will be made to show that not only Mrs. Moulton, but Delaware. Eli Saulsbury... "Dein.......187 also Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, were in the habit of kissing Victoria Woodhull. On reading of these things the profane reader is reminded of the population Thos. M. Norwood Dem. 1879
John A. Logan. Rad. Rep. 1879
John A. Logan. Rad. Rep. 1879
Richard J. Oglesby Rad. Rep. 1879
Oliver P. Morton. Rad. Rep. 1879
Jos. F. W'Donald. Dem. 1881
Geo. G. Wright. Rad. Rep. 1877
Wm. D. Allison. Rad. Rep. 1879
James M. Harvey Rad. Rep. 1879
John J. Jugalis. Lad. Rep. 1879 profane reader is reminded of the popu-This sort of universal osculation and fondling would seem to be a usual and Kentucky. John W. Stevenson Dem... Plymouth congregation, though it does not yet appear that anybody has kissed Henry C. Bowen or Brother Sherman. Apart from the alleged kissing of Mrs.

Tilton by Mr. Beecher, which is in dispute in the case, it appears by an abundante in the case customary observance in the ritual of Louisiana J. Rodman West. Rad. Rep.18 the great pastor is wont frequently to Minnesota Win. Windom Rad. Rep. 18
S. J. R. M'Millan Mod Rep. 18 relieve his gushing feelings by these expressive demonstrations; and his example, at least in this respect, would naturally be imitated by the generality of his devoted flock. Perhaps here is the secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all around, inculcated by the pastor in practice as well as in precept, must be highly gratifying to many of the members of the secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all around, inculcated by the pastor in practice as well as in precept, must be highly gratifying to many of the members of the secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all with the secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all with the secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all with the pastor in practice as well as in precept, must be highly gratifying to many of the members of the secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all with the pastor in practice as well as in precept, must be highly gratifying to many of the members of the secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all with the pastor in practice as well as in precept, must be highly gratifying to many of the members of the secret of the astonishing popularity of Plymouth church. The kissing all with the pastor in precept, must be provided the provide Branch K. Bruce.....Rad, Rollies younger people may learn to give up the sinful diversion of the round-dances for the superior bliss of pions, kissing. The the superior bliss of pious kissing. The pews in the church have always sold at high prices, but very likely the universal publicity which these peculiar facts have now attained, may now render the competition of the peys annual year.

In the superior bliss of pious kissing. The Allen G. Thurman Dem. 18 Oregon James J. Kelly Dem 18 Pennsylv's Simon Cameron. Rad. Rep. 18 Wm. A. Wallace Dem. 18 R. Island H. B. Anthony Rad. Rep. 18 R. Island H. B. Anthony Rad. Rep. 18 R. Island H. B. Anthony Rad. Rep. 18 R. Eurnside. Rad. Rep. 18 R S. Carolina Thos. J. Robertson Mod.Rep. Is
S. Carolina Thos. J. Robertson Mod.Rep. Is
John J. Patterson Rad. Rep. Is
Tennessee Henry Cooper Dem. Is
Audrew Johnson Dem. Is
Texas M. C. Hamilton Lib Is

RECAPITULATION.

COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

The new house of congress number

165 Democrats, 6 Independents and 101

Republicans. So far as heard from,

tributed as follows: The seats of fif-

puted seats are pretty evenly divided between north and south, Alabama fur-

nishing 3, Florida, Georgia and South

Carolina 2 each, and Kentucky, Louisi-

ana and Virginia 1 each, while Illinois,

Indiana and Pennsylvania 2 each, and

Marviand, Massachusetts and Minne-

sota I each. There are five negro mem-

each from Louisiana, Alabama and

Florida. The seats of the last two are

bers, two from South Carolina and one

Anti-Radical majority....

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT. During the recess of the court on Fri- Texas..... day, just after Mrs. Moulton's direct examination had been completed, and before her cross-examination legan, a fore her cross-examination began, a remarkable incident occurred a seported in the Herald as fol
T. Beecher snoke loudly and at the state of the snoke loudly and at the state of the snoke loudly and at the snoke loudly at the snoke loudly at the snoke loudly and at the snoke loudly at the snoke loudly and at the snoke loudly at the sn which is reported in the Herald as fol-"Mr. Beecher spoke loudly, and at length, about thirty reporters and others ladical Republicans... around poking in their ear to listen. He

said that she had lied from beginning to end. Still his face was very greatly disturbed. Nothing like it has been seen in all the trial. Even Mr. Beach, of Plymouth, who always laughs, looked queer. The expression of Mr. Beecher as he marched out of court through the corridors was that of pain, anger, and premonition. We are not able to appreciate the wisdom of General Tracey's objection to the remarks attributed to Mr. Beecher. If tributed as follows: The seats of fif-

the mother who gave him being. For

shaken demeanor, and chose to finish

PLYMOUTH KISSES.

in fact, we all three saw

And she saw I saw Esau

ly colored picture.

New York Sun |

Mrs. Moulton's testimony is false and perjured—and unless it is so Mr. Beech-ocrats, and those of five Democrats by er's own published statements and ex- Republicans, white Maryland presents planations are false and perjured—why a contest between two Democrats. The should be not say so at any time and at all times? And especially, why should do full justice to all contestants, and he not speak in that manner when the | we expect that the era of determining testimony is still new and fresh, and such questions on partisan grounds wil bears for the public at least the character | pass away with Radicalism. The disof unexpectedness and surprise? STAGE SITUATIONS.

contested. Seventeen members remain to be elected, as follows: New Hampshire elects 3 in March, Connecticut in April, California 4 in September, and Mississippi 6 in November next. Besides this there are three vacancies to fiel, caused by death, I each in Georgia, Maine and New York. Two of thes were Democrats and the other Republi-SPANGLER. Port Tobacco (Md | Independent, Edward Spangler died at the residence a view to effect. Moulton of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, near Bryan-put upon the stand be- town, in Charles county, Maryness and ability. Judge Fullerton, the one of the parties arrested with Harold, most accomplished elocutionist of the Atzerott, Payne, O'Laughlin, Arnold, bar, refused to read the Beecher letters Dr. Mudd and Mrs. Surratt, and tried mity, and with what result; and with what result; and with what result; and with legislature obedient to that legislature obedient to that request stay its action in the premise. No. On the contrary it and legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the premise. No. On the contrary it contempt in a legislature obtained in the true story. He was interpreted for the leaves the validation in the leaves the was interpreted for the leaves the received for the leaves the strong that the received for the leaves the received for the leaves the received for the leaves the strong that the re

would fleny it. The cool and calculating upon each other's heels until the mind villainy of Moulton here assisted Til- is wearied and disgusted. Then again and consultation and deliberation and consultation as to the up his residence with Dr. Mudd, between line of cross-examination to whom and Spangier great friendship ex-Virtuous wives comfort and embrace a pursue on the following day. This was isted. Spangler was a native of Pennespecially noticeable on Friday, when Mr. Evarts kept saking Mrs. Moulton petty questions until the hour for adformany years under Mr. James Gifformany years y penter in Baltimore, where he worked for many years under Mr. James Gifford, a master builder. Mr. Gifford, on turned away her nurse and companion, sellors do great mischief and damsge, shut himself up with his sick wife and finally persuaded her to sign a paper, the import of which she dimiy, if deny what they have said. Suicide is years old when he died. It was alleged that he took charge of the horse of Booth on the night of the assassination, but turned the animal over to "Peanut John" to hold, and also that he had arranged with Booth to have a way kept of females in the courtroom. A number | open in the theater for him to escape.

> MASONIC MEETING. WORK IN PENN CHAPTER, No. 222 R. A. M., to night PRIDAY, Feb-ruary 28th, at 7% o'clock in the Most Ex-cellent Master's degree. All M. F. M.'s in good standing fraternally By order of A. J. WHEELER, H. P. JOHN J. WELLER, Secretary,

MASONIC NOTICE. THE stated meeting of Effwinning Lodge, No. 3ff, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, February 25th, at 7 clock sharp.
All M. M. a are invited to attend.
By order of JULIUS A. TAYLOR, W. M.
J. S. CARPENTER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

J. W. x. BROWNE. PLUMBER. STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

HAS REMOVED TO 263 Second St , opp. Court Equare.

No Shop at 16 Jefferson street.

NOTICE. OFFICE MEMPHIS WATER COMPANY.

The annual election for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this Company, on Tuesday, March 9, 1875. between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. W. L. CAMERON. Secretary and Treasure

Administrator's Sale of the Property of Richard Weldons, deceased, Will take place on

Tuesday, 9th day of March, 1875. At R. VANBROKLIN'S, 250 and 301 Second st. One fine Horse, one good Mule, one 2-horse Wagon, five Plows, three Harrows, one Cookng-Stove and Bedstead. CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, Administrator.

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS.

Thomas's Sacred Quartety. Baumbach's enered Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection. Baumbach's New Collection. Buck's Second Moter Collection.

Church and Heme, Hayter's Church Music. Trinity Collection. Price of each Book, in Boards, \$2.50; Cloth, \$2.75.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS.

By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price \$2.50. Mr. William H. Clarke, a distinguished orsprang into popular favor immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and con-tinues to be the leading method. Contains, ion of Reed Organ music.

Ali books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CU., Boston.

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NOTICE.

A LL persons owning property in that part of the 14th district, outside the city, are of the 14th district, outside the city, are beby notified to return a list of their property to me for assessment at my office, No. 2 Madison street, by the 15th of March, 1875, or I will proceed to assess same, adding the enalty prescribed by law. feb23 L. W. LITTLEJOHN, Assessor.

L. P. COOPER. Attorney-at-Law, 33 South Court Street.

Will practice in the city courts and also practice in DeSoto, Panola, and Tate counties,
Mississippi.

VENABLE & RAWLINGS.

SHINGLES,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, ETC. Office and Salesroom, 14 Union Street. Sawmill and Lumber Yard on Wolf River, North of Bayon Gayoso.

Bills for Dimension Lumber Cut to Order. GEO. DIYON,

Attorney-a:-Law, 230 Main Street, East side.

JOHN LILLY. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS,

No. 348 Main St , Memphis, Tern. MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,

d Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments. Wi Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
691 Broadway, New York.
Catalogues—Part Ist, Mathematical; Part
2d, Optical; Part 3d, Magic Lanterns; Part 4th,
Philosophical Instruments, each ten cents.

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(Successors to Foster, Kealhofer & Co.),

COTTON FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

366 Frant Stree .. HUGH TORRANCE, THOS. WELLSORD Late with W. & S. Jack &